



AUG 17 2007

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT By:
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

HUGH T. BUTLER, SR.,)		
Plaintiff,)	CIVIL ACTION	-Co
v.)	1 07-CV-197	8
GREIF, INC. AND ROBERT)		
MICHAEL OGILVIE, JR.)		
)	JURY TRIAL DEMAN	NDED
Defendant.)		

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

Comes the Plaintiff, Hugh T. Butler, Sr., by and through counsel, and sues the Defendant, Greif, Inc., for his cause of action, claims and alleges as follows:

I. JURISDICTION AND PARTIES

- 1. This is a suit for discrimination based upon retaliation, brought pursuant to the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12203, hereinafter referred to as "ADA".
- 2. All conditions precedent to jurisdiction of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12203 have been met in that:
 - (A) Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 2000e-5, a charge of employment

discrimination based on retaliation was filed with the Equal Employment

Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") within one hundred eighty (180) days of the
last unlawful employment practice alleged herein. Specifically, said charge was
filed on February 22, 2007, "Plaintiff's Exhibit 1."

- (B) A Notice of Right to Sue was issued from the EEOC on May 22, 2007, "Plaintiff's Exhibit 2."
- (C) This Complaint has been filed within ninety (90) days of the EEOC's Notice of Right to Sue.
- 3. This Court has original jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claims pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and venue pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391.
- 4. Plaintiff is a citizen of the United States and a resident of Covington, Georgia, which is in the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division.
- 5. Defendant, Greif, Inc. ("Employer"), is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and is doing business in the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, and at all times pertinent to this action, Greif, Inc. is an employer within the contemplation of the ADA and Title VII. Additionally, Defendant Greif, Inc., at all times pertinent to this action, is the

employer of Defendant Robert Michael Ogilvie, Jr. and Plaintiff.

6. Robert Michael Ogilvie, Jr. ("Ogilvie"), is being sued individually and in his official capacity. Ogilvie is a citizen of the United States and a resident of LaGrange, Georgia, which is in the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division, and at all times pertinent to this action, is the Operations Manager of Greif, Inc. Additionally, at all times pertinent to this action, Ogilvie had full supervisory authority over Plaintiff.

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

- 7. At all times pertinent herein, the Plaintiff was employed as a Machinist/Electrician working out of Defendant's facility in Lithonia, Georgia as the Group Leader over the machinist/electricians.
 - 8. Plaintiff engaged in statutorily protected activity as follows:
- (A) He filed a Charge of Discrimination with the EEOC on or about August 16, 2004.
- (B) Plaintiff received a Dismissal and Notice of Rights to Sue on or about August 30, 2004.
 - (C) On November 30, 2004, Plaintiff filed a lawsuit against Defendants

alleging employment discrimination based on his disability.

- (D) On March 29, 2006, the district court denied summary judgment to Defendant Greif and granted summary judgment to Ogilvie.
 - (E) On August 28, 2006, a Jury Trial commenced.
- (F) On August 30, 2006, the district court granted a Judgment as a Matter of Law pursuant to FRCP 50(a) in favor of Defendant Greif.
- (G) On or about August 31, 2006, without any prior notice of job performance deficiencies, Defendant Ogilvie terminated Plaintiff's employment by letter indicating that the trial was over and Plaintiff was terminated.

III. CAUSES OF ACTION

- 9. Plaintiff engaged in statutorily protected activity.
- 10. Defendant Greif, Inc. was aware of the activity;
- 11. The Plaintiff suffered an adverse employment action;
- 12. And there was a causal connection between the protected activity and the adverse employment action.
- 13. That the aforementioned acts of the Defendants constitute unlawful retaliation against the Plaintiff in violation of the Americans With Disabilities Act

of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12203.

- 14. That as a direct and proximate result of Defendants' acts and omissions against the Plaintiff, the Defendants retaliated against the Plaintiff in the terms, conditions and privileges of his employment.
- 15. That as a direct result of Defendants' retaliation, Plaintiff has been deprived of economic benefits, including, but not limited to, loss of employment, loss of wages and loss of employment benefits.
- 16. That Defendants' unlawful conduct has caused, continues to cause, and will cause the Plaintiff to suffer substantial damages from mental anguish, loss of enjoyment of life, substantial embarrassment and humiliation, impairment to his professional reputation, and other nonpecuniary losses.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiff, Hugh T. Butler, Sr., respectfully prays the Court grant the following relief:

- A. That the Plaintiff be granted injunctive relief requiring Defendant to restore Plaintiff to the position of Machinist/Electrician and as Group Leader over the machinists/electricians or a comparable position, or alternatively, to award him a reasonable amount of front pay in lieu of employment.
 - B. That the Plaintiff be awarded the back pay he would have earned,

together with the value of his employment benefits and prejudgment interest thereon from the date he was terminated as an employee of the Defendant Greif on account of the Defendants' discrimination.

- C. That the Plaintiff be awarded his attorney fees and costs and discretionary costs in this action.
- D. That the Plaintiff be awarded compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at the trial of this cause.
- E. That the Plaintiff be awarded punitive damages in an amount to be proven at the trial of this cause.
- F. That the Court grant such other and general relief to which Plaintiff may show himself entitled.

IV. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

Pursuant to the rules of pleading and practice, Hugh T. Butler reserves the right to assert additional violations of federal or state law, as the case may be.

V. JURY TRIAL

Hugh T. Butler demands trial by jury on all issues so triable.

RULE 7.1D CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that this document has been prepared by using one of the font and point selections (i.e., New Times Roman 14 point) approved by the Court in Local Rule 5.1B.

Dated this 16 th date of trajust

Respectfully Submitted,

SHEPPARD & ASSOCIATES

Sandra Jackson Sheppard

Georgia Bar No. 641967

455 Park Avenue, S.E.

Atlanta, Georgia 30312

(404) 622-5777

(404) 622-5577 Fax

Attorney for Plaintiff

SHEPPARD AND ASSOCIATES

Attornevs & Counselors at Law

155 Park Avenue, S.E. Atlanta, Goorgia 30312	EEOCCHAR		() 622-5777 () 622-5577 Fas	
FEB 2 2 2001	EEOC CHARGE ON BEHAL			<u> </u>
NAME (Indicate Mr., Ms., Mrs.) Mr. Hugh Butler	HOME 7 (770) 37	ELEPHONE (Includ 7-4197	<i>le Area</i> Code))
STREET ADDRESS 461 Jackneely Rd	CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE Covington, Georgia	30016		E OF BIRTH 24-1958
NAMED IS THE EMPLOYER, LABOR ORG LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY W	•		•	
NAME Greif, Inc.	NUMBER OF EMPLO >15	YEES, MEMBERS	TELEPHONE (770) 482-89	<i>(Include Area</i> Code) 930
STREET ADDRESS 2002 Lithonia Industrial Blvde.	CITY, STATE AND ZIP CC Lithonia, GA 30058	DDE		COUNTY DeKalb
NAME Robert Michael Ogilvie, Operations Manager, (NUMBER OF EMPLO	YEES, MEMBERS	TELEPHONE ((Include Area C
STREET ADDRESS (Same as Greif, Inc.)	CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE			COUNTY
CAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION BASED appropriate	ON (Check	DATE DISCRIMINA' EARLIEST	TION TOOK LATEST	
RACE COLOR SEX RESERVICED RESERVI	ELIGION ORIGIN FALIATION OTHER (Specify)	08/31/2006 SICONTINUING ACTION		

I. HUGH T. BUTLER, SR.'S STATEMENT OF FACTS

Hugh T. Butler, Sr. ("Butler") is a citizen of the State of Georgia who worked as a machinist/electrician/group leader for defendant Greif Bros. Service Crop. ("Greif" or "company") most of the years from 1984 until Greif placed him on medical leave of absence effective August 16, 2004. Butler injured his back at work in 2001 and was treated and diagnosed with a degenerative back condition. Butler did not seek medical treatment immediately at the request of Greif's operations





manager at the plant, Robert Michael Ogilvie. However, Butler continued to have problems with his back until he could no longer tolerate the pain and insisted that he be approved for medical treatment. Butler was out on a FMLA leave for about three weeks in January 2003, and during this time, he was treated for his back condition. Upon returning to work, Butler provided the M.R.I. document showing he had a degenerative back condition. Butler followed his doctor's instructions regarding therapy and watched how he worked. To avoid further injury to his back, Butler utilized the job aids in the form of equipment provided by Greif to assist machinist/electricians to lift heavy and awkward objects, and Butler used the safety practices that he learned from the company's safety training videos. In this manner, Butler was able to continue to perform all the essential functions of his job, and did not have to make any special requests for accommodations until Greif placed the machinist/electricians in the pool of employees to provide break relief to press operators in June 2004. Butler reminded Greif of his back condition and the medical documentation already in his personnel file. However, Greif decided Butler needed a functional capacity evaluation and sent him to the company doctor, who, while in the process of evaluating Butler, determined Butler could not bend his back. The company doctor ceased the evaluation and told Butler he would to obtain a list of restrictions from his private physician, and Greif reiterated the company doctor's instructions. Butler went to his treating physician who provided the work restrictions which included "0 bending" among other weight-limiting restrictions. Upon reviewing the restrictions, Greif changed its position and was no longer concerned about Butler doing break relief duty, but instead, concluded Butler was no longer fit to perform the essential functions of his machinist/electrician job. Greif did not base its decision on any objective job performance, and since August 6, 2004, Greif refused to allow Butler to return to work, from a previously scheduled vacation, utilizing the same job aids and safety practices that he used before Greif saw the work restrictions. Greif insists that Butler could return to work if he could obtain a work release with restrictions or a set of restrictions that were less severe. Butler believed Greif

discriminated against him because of his disability and filed an EEOC Charge, No. 110-2004-04330, on

or about August 16, 2004. EEOC issued its Dismissal and Notice of Rights to sue on or about August

30, 2004. Butler filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court on or about November 30, 2004, Case No. 1:04-cv-

3502-ODE, and in February of 2005, Butler filed an amended complaint alleging Greif failed to comply

with the ADA reasonable accommodations provisions, Greif constructively discharged him based on his

back disability, and Greif retaliated against him for exercising his statutorily protected expression.

Butler further alleged that Greif failed to comply with the ADA reasonable accommodations provisions.

In the course of a three-day trial, only Butler put on evidence before the jury, while Greif engaged in

cross-examination of the witnesses. On August 30, 2006, the Court rendered a directed verdict in favor

of Greif. On or about August 31, 2006, Greif sent a letter to Butler terminating his employment. Butler

appealed the District Court's decision to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eleventh

Circuit, Case No. 06-15274-BB, and the case is presently awaiting an appellate decision.

II. Butler believes Robert Michael Ogilvie and Greif discriminated against him by

discharging him on or about August 31, 2006, shortly after part of the protected activity ended on August

30, 2006, as the protected activity is currently in the appellate court. Ogilvie and Greif's actions are in

violation of the ADA and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended 42 U.S.C. sec. 2000e et

seq.

Respectfully submitted February 20, 2007,

SANDRA JACKSON SHEPPARD

Georgia Bar No. 641967

Attorney for Complainant

CERTIFIED MAIL # 7005 3110 0001 8412 4562

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EEOC Form 161 (3/98)

U.S. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

DISMISSAL AND NOTICE OF RIGHTS						
461 J	Butler ackneely Road ngton, GA 30016	From:	Atlanta District Office 100 Alabama Street, S.W. Suite 4R30 Atlanta, GA 30303			
	On behalf of person(s) aggrieved whose identity is CONFIDENTIAL (29 CFR §1601.7(a))					
EEOC Charg	•		Telephone No.			
410-2007-	Rose-Marie Stewart, 02257 Investigator		(404) 562-6835			
	C IS CLOSING ITS FILE ON THIS CHARGE FOR THE	FOLLO				
	The facts alleged in the charge fail to state a claim under any of the					
	Your allegations did not involve a disability as defined by the Ame					
	The Respondent employs less than the required number of employees or is not otherwise covered by the statutes. Your charge was not timely filed with EEOC; in other words, you waited too long after the date(s) of the alleged discrimination to file your					
Charge Having been given 30 days in which to respond, you failed to provide information, failed to appear or be available for interviews/conferences, or otherwise failed to cooperate to the extent that it was not possible to resolve your charge.						
	While reasonable efforts were made to locate you, we were not able to do so.					
	You were given 30 days to accept a reasonable settlement offer that affords full relief for the harm you alleged.					
	The EEOC issues the following determination: Based upon its investigation, the EEOC is unable to conclude that the information obtained establishes violations of the statutes. This does not certify that the respondent is in compliance with the statutes. No finding is made as to any other issues that might be construed as having been raised by this charge.					
	The EEOC has adopted the findings of the state or local fair employment practices agency that investigated this charge.					
	Other (briefly state)					
	- NOTICE OF SUI (See the additional information					
notice of d federal law	ne Americans with Disabilities Act, and/or the Age ismissal and of your right to sue that we will send you based on this charge in federal or state court. Your tice; or your right to sue based on this charge will be lo	ı. You m lawsuit r	nay file a lawsuit against the respondent(s) under must be filed <u>WITHIN 90 DAYS</u> of your receip			
alleged EP	Act (EPA): EPA suits must be filed in federal or state A underpayment. This means that backpay due for a file suit may not be collectible.	te court v ny violat	vithin 2 years (3 years for willful violations) of the ions that occurred more than 2 years (3 years			
	On behalf of	the Com	nission 5/22/27			
Enclosures(s	Bernice Williams Directo		ugh, (Date Mailed)			
At TH 16 11	enjamin H. Banta, Esq. Itorney at Law HE KULLMAN FIRM 500 Energy Centre 100 Poydras Street ew Orleans, LA 70163 Plaintiff's Exhibit	Sandra Sheppa 455 Pa	U Jackson Sheppard, Esquire ard & Associates rk Avenue a, GA 30312			

INFORMATION RELATED TO FILING SUIT UNDER THE LAWS ENFORCED BY THE EEOC

(This information relates to filing suit in Federal or State court <u>under Federal law.</u>

If you also plan to sue claiming violations of State law, please be aware that time limits and other provisions of State law may be shorter or more limited than those described below.)

PRIVATE SUIT RIGHTS -- Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), or the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA):

In order to pursue this matter further, you must file a lawsuit against the respondent(s) named in the charge within 90 days of the date you receive this Notice. Therefore, you should keep a record of this date. Once this 90-day period is over, your right to sue based on the charge referred to in this Notice will be lost. If you intend to consult an attorney, you should do so promptly. Give your attorney a copy of this Notice, and its envelope, and tell him or her the date you received it. Furthermore, in order to avoid any question that you did not act in a timely manner, it is prudent that your suit be filed within 90 days of the date this Notice was mailed to you (as indicated where the Notice is signed) or the date of the postmark, if later.

Your lawsuit may be filed in U.S. District Court or a State court of competent jurisdiction. (Usually, the appropriate State court is the general civil trial court.) Whether you file in Federal or State court is a matter for you to decide after talking to your attorney. Filing this Notice is not enough. You must file a "complaint" that contains a short statement of the facts of your case which shows that you are entitled to relief. Your suit may include any matter alleged in the charge or, to the extent permitted by court decisions, matters like or related to the matters alleged in the charge. Generally, suits are brought in the State where the alleged unlawful practice occurred, but in some cases can be brought where relevant employment records are kept, where the employment would have been, or where the respondent has its main office. If you have simple questions, you usually can get answers from the office of the clerk of the court where you are bringing suit, but do not expect that office to write your complaint or make legal strategy decisions for you.

PRIVATE SUIT RIGHTS -- Equal Pay Act (EPA):

EPA suits must be filed in court within 2 years (3 years for willful violations) of the alleged EPA underpayment: back pay due for violations that occurred more than 2 years (3 years) before you file suit may not be collectible. For example, if you were underpaid under the EPA for work performed from 7/1/00 to 12/1/00, you should file suit before 7/1/02 – not 12/1/02 -- in order to recover unpaid wages due for July 2000. This time limit for filing an EPA suit is separate from the 90-day filing period under Title VII, the ADA or the ADEA referred to above. Therefore, if you also plan to sue under Title VII, the ADA or the ADEA, in addition to suing on the EPA claim, suit must be filed within 90 days of this Notice and within the 2- or 3-year EPA back pay recovery period.

ATTORNEY REPRESENTATION -- Title VII and the ADA:

If you cannot afford or have been unable to obtain a lawyer to represent you, the U.S. District Court having jurisdiction in your case may, in limited circumstances, assist you in obtaining a lawyer. Requests for such assistance must be made to the U.S. District Court in the form and manner it requires (you should be prepared to explain in detail your efforts to retain an attorney). Requests should be made well before the end of the 90-day period mentioned above, because such requests do not relieve you of the requirement to bring suit within 90 days.

ATTORNEY REFERRAL AND EEOC ASSISTANCE -- All Statutes:

You may contact the EEOC representative shown on your Notice if you need help in finding a lawyer or if you have any questions about your legal rights, including advice on which U.S. District Court can hear your case. If you need to inspect or obtain a copy of information in EEOC's file on the charge, please request it promptly in writing and provide your charge number (as shown on your Notice). While EEOC destroys charge files after a certain time, all charge files are kept for at least 6 months after our last action on the case. Therefore, if you file suit and want to review the charge file, please make your review request within 6 months of this Notice. (Before filing suit, any request should be made within the next 90 days.)

IF YOU FILE SUIT, PLEASE SEND A COPY OF YOUR COURT COMPLAINT TO THIS OFFICE.